

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 2 of 1875.]

## REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 9th January 1875.

ADVERTING to the numerous works of charity performed by Rání Sharat Sundarí of Puntíá during the famine, and her great liberality on all occasions, the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 24th December, earnestly beseeches Government to confer on her the title of "Maháraní," and thereby gratify the public.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
December 12th 1874.

2. The Bogra correspondent of the same paper complains of the oppressions of the local police officials on the inhabitants of Bogra, and the inconvenience that is suffered by suitors from the Magistrate rejecting almost all criminal suits instituted in his court.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH.

3. In an article headed "Evidence," the *Ajijan Náhar*, of the 24th December, dwells on the injurious consequences of an extreme fondness betrayed by judges to obtain such evidence in all criminal cases as is required by law at the present day. Taking advantage of the fact, that their guilt cannot be easily proved owing to the want of clear evidence, the strong fearlessly oppress the weak, and the zemindars, their tenantry. The editor proceeds to refer to a number of cases of outrages, committed on the people by a zemindar in his neighbourhood, in which convictions could not be obtained for want of clear evidence, though the judge was firmly convinced of the guilt of the accused. What but this can we expect in the British kingdom, where one is not recognized as a father until he can prove his paternity?

AJIJAN NAHAR,  
December 24th 1874.

4. In an editorial on the Native Princes of India, the *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 25th December, makes the following observations:—It has become hard for Native Princes to preserve their freedom in the presence of the British Lion. They are greatly troubled even on account of the nominal liberty that is left them. The land-owning classes in Bengal and in other parts of the country, are much better off than they. The former are like obedient servants, and their ready compliance with the orders of their Masters secures them against all dangers. But the case of the nominally independent Native Princes is different. Wazid Ali and the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad have been deprived of their kingdoms, and are now but pensioners of the Government. The English would have obtained greater glory by reforming the abuses of their administration, than by deposing them, as has been done. The Guicowar has indeed some measure of liberty; but who knows what would have been his fate if Lord Northbrook had not been the Viceroy of India at this time?

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
December 25th 1874.

5. The same paper reviews at length the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute, recording the names of those that have rendered service to the public during the famine. The following points are noticed with regret:—(1) The expressions "Srímátí Sharat Sundari Debyá, of Puntíá, locally called Rání." Rání Sharat Sundarí, the editor argues, has a clear claim to the title

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA.



of Rání, being the widow of the late Rajah Jogindra Narayan Tagore, of Puntia, who inherited his title from his ancestors. (2) Lachmiput Singh Raya Bahadur is placed after his younger brother Dhunput Singh Raya Bahadur. (3) The name of Bábu Ishwara Chandra Mukhopádhya, who owns estates in Dinagepore district, and whose charities have been extensive during the famine, is omitted in the list. It is remarked that such irregularities are chiefly due to the indifference of the local authorities, whose duty it is to supply Government with the necessary information.

SADHARANI,  
December 27th 1874.

6. In an article of considerable length, commenting on Mr. Lely's paper in the *Indian Economist* on the "Native Press," the *Sádháraní*, of the 27th December, observes as follows:—We are not prepared to justify the opinions of the Native Press on the British administration of India, or the manner in which these opinions are expressed. Nay, we are greatly mortified to see some of the native editors resorting at times to methods that are anything but honorable; but we have, at the same time, not the least doubt that, owing to its own fault, Government does, on several occasions, lay itself open to severe and unpleasant remarks. A public measure, for instance, that calls forth the censure of the whole country, from Cashmere to Comorin, should be properly regarded as hurtful to the State; and, if Government regard the opinion of the public as erroneous, direct efforts ought to be made to point out the error. Hence the publication of a Government organ, as proposed by Mr. Lely, would rather benefit than injure the interests of the public. Much of the supposed hostility of the Native Press to Government is a consequence of the exercise of a newly gotten power in the shape of criticism of public measures. Hence, as a child meets with several falls before learning to walk, errors and apparent hostilities are frequent in the Native Press. Instead of, however, being displeased at these shortcomings, Government should rather direct the steps of its offspring in the right path.

SADHARANI,  
January 3rd 1875.

7. The same paper of the 3rd January, has a lengthy editorial on "Lord Salisbury and the Merchants of Manchester." It is observed that the English are very grateful to the mercantile classes. The prosperity of England is chiefly due to her merchants, and this fact is acknowledged; in whatever the merchants say, the English nation must acquiesce. Even a man of such independent views, as the Marquis of Salisbury is known to be, has not been able to disregard their representations in the matter of import duties. It is to be regretted that the Secretary of State should have neglected to consult the interests of India that are entrusted to him. His reply to the merchants shows this. The chief industries of India have been ruined by English competition, and now the merchants have again resolved to ruin the newly established cloth-mills of Bombay by demanding the the abolition of the duty levied on imported cloth.

GRAMBASI,  
December 30th 1874.

8. The *Grambasí*, of the 30th December, in its opening article on the "Improvement of the breed of cows and other domestic animals," refers to the gradually increasing scarcity of strong, well-made bullocks for carrying on agricultural operations, and the present deterioration of that animal in Lower Bengal. As the native public are indifferent to the importance of the subject, it behoves Government to get a number of strong oxen from Bhagulpore and adjacent localities for breeding purposes.

GRAMBASI.

9. The same paper is highly gratified to learn that the Board of Revenue has asked the Divisional Commissioners and Magistrates for information as to the prevalence and the effects of drinking within their respective jurisdictions. It is observed that this vice prevails very largely among



( 3 )

respectable people in the mofussil, who are gradually ruined by it, both in their physical constitution and in their pecuniary resources. The inquiries of Government are most opportune; and some remedy should be speedily devised to arrest the progress of this growing evil.

10. The same paper, in an editorial headed "A Remedy," proposes the following as the best means of preventing the hostility—if there be any—of the Native Press to the Government, which is dwelt on by Mr. Lely in the columns of the *Indian Economist*. As the alleged misrepresentation of the motives and the views of the Rulers by the Native Press entirely proceeds from an ignorance of the motives which the Government is not disposed to reveal; and as, in the absence of any accurate information, and the presence of the arbitrary conduct of several Government officials, they are apt to put unfavorable constructions on the intentions of the Government, it is the duty of the Rulers to make arrangements for keeping the editors well informed on these points of great importance. Let the opinion of the public be always consulted before any action is taken, and let them be convinced of the advantageous character of any act which Government may have in contemplation. Unpleasant criticism, misrepresentations and hostility, will be thus removed.

GRAMBAST.  
December 30th 1874.

11. The *Baráhanagar Samáchar*, of the 30th December, observes that the object aimed at by Government, in directing Judicial officers to make their tours in the mofussil in the cold season, is not completely gained, when they simply move about from place to place, to the great inconvenience of their omlas and suitors, but neglect their own proper work. These official tours are especially designed to promote the good of the subjects by allowing them free access to the officers; who should freely mix with them and endeavour to ascertain and provide for their real wants and grievances. It is a matter of regret that this object is hardly kept in view. While in the mofussil, they should hold meetings of the leading inhabitants, and explain to them the advantages of municipal institutions and the like. The duties of a Magistrate are not completely discharged by simply adjudicating in criminal suits and punishing the wicked. Each of these officers ought to consider himself responsible also for the moral and intellectual welfare of the people living under his jurisdiction.

BARAHANAGAR  
SAMACHAR,  
December 30th 1874.

12. The same paper remarks that, to prevent the hostile tone of the native newspapers to Government, the Rulers should supply the editors with accurate information regarding all public measures, the absence of which only gives rise to so much misrepresentation on their part. In the interests of the Native Press, the official papers should be translated into Bengali.

BARAHANAGAR  
SAMACHAR.

13. The same paper complains that the fourth-class passengers on the Eastern Bengal Railway suffer greatly from the carriages not being provided with seats or windows. They are exposed to the sun and rain. The passengers are rudely treated by the railway officers, and are crowded together.

BARAHANAGAR  
SAMACHAR.

14. In a lengthy editorial on the necessity of reviving and cultivating the study and practice of Hindu medicine, the *Burrisal Bártábaha*, of the 30th December, requests Government to offer encouragement to this noble and useful science.

BURRISAL  
BARTABAHA,  
December 30th 1874.

15. Adverting to the case of a zemindar in Jessore, who has been committed for trial to the Sessions Court, for producing a forged bond in the court, with a view to punish one of his tenantry—a poor widow, who had shown a spirit of insubordination to him, the *Grámbartá Prakashiká*, of the 30th December, observes as follows:—"We repeatedly ask Government to make a

GRAMBARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
December 30th 1874.



distinction between good and oppressive zemindars, and to honor the former and punish the latter. Otherwise there is nothing to save the inoffensive village population from oppression. If zemindars commence forging documents to ruin their tenantry, proof in their favour will always be forthcoming—for the tenants are, as it were, their slaves. There are few ryots that possess sufficient courage to say anything against them. Even if the zemindar chooses to call night day, he can bring witnesses from among his ryots into court to corroborate his statement."

GRAMBARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
December 30th 1874.

16. Letters published in the same paper from Jessore and Moorshedabad, on the inefficiency and the oppressions of the police, and the occurrence of a river dacoity under Shahajaspore police station in Serajgunge, have led the editor to make the following observations on the present police:—"For some time after the formation of the new police, dacoits and other wicked characters were obliged, through fear, to be quiet; and the people also were comparatively unmolested. Peace reigned everywhere, but this was for a short time only. The lawless characters soon found out, that the new police also was made of the same stuff as the old, and they made no delay in again raising their heads. The police looks on with dismay: murders, robberies, and outrages on the person and property of the subjects are frequent; and serve in this period of British rule, to remind them of the days of the Mahomedan Nawabs."

BISHWA DUT.  
December 30th 1874.

17. The *Bishwa Dût*, of the 30th December, has a highly eulogistic article on Mr. Peacock, the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, who has, by his energy, ability, and courteous behaviour, won the good opinion of all in the district. The editor hears, with great pleasure, that this officer is likely to be promoted to the Commissionership of the Burdwan division.

BISHWA DUT.

18. The same paper, in an article headed the "Character of the Rulers," observes that the subjects are naturally prone to imitate the virtues and vices of their rulers. Natives are thus always seen to imitate the English. But an observation of the English Government, since its introduction into this country, points to the fact that its character is not without blemishes. In their administrative measures, the rulers have been swayed by their own passions. Covetousness has made them eager to rob others of their property; anger has led them to attack the inoffensive. Prejudice and vanity prompt them to unjust acts. The use of spirituous liquors prevails among them. And what wonder that subjects also should contract the vices of their rulers?

BISHWA DUT.

19. The same paper, in an article on the Education Department, among other things, adverts to the following points in connection with Vernacular education, and complains that its representations on the subject of vernacular text-books have not been heeded by the authorities:—(1) Those that have received only a vernacular education find it hard to earn the means of livelihood; (2) Even those that are really educated are regarded as ignorant men; (3) The Entrance Examination is very difficult; (4) The prescribed text-books meet with the approval of only a few interested persons; (5) The higher officers are ignorant of the real condition of vernacular education.

BISHWA DUT.

20. The same paper has an editorial headed, "India a Jail." We translate the whole:—India has now-a-days become a jail. As no distinction between strong and weak is made in a prison, as the jail authorities do not seem to understand how a weak but respectable man cannot work as hard as a strong but low person, and as they seek to reform the character of both the strong and the weak by precisely the same means—that is, by making



( 5 )

them both work equally hard ; so the rules are in this jail of India. No distinction is here made of the social position of the prisoners ; the rich and poor are equally taxed here. As the character of the prisoner is sought to be reformed in the jails, so in this jail of India it is endeavoured to improve the condition of the country. As the prisoners receive only two handfuls of rice for their two meals after a whole day's severe labour, so the prisoners in this jail of India can barely procure, after a whole day's labour, food for themselves and their families. As the prisoners in jails are caned by the "mates" for laxity or negligence in hard work, so the prisoners in this jail of India are made to work by kicks and blows with the shoes of their English masters if they cannot labour incessantly. As injustice reigns supreme in the jails, so anarchy in this jail of India. As a blanket, a waistcoat, shortdrawers, and a towel, serve both for the dress and the bedding of prisoners, so rags have become the portion of the inmates of this jail of India. As severe labour has driven away smiles from the face of the prisoners, so misery has done with the latter. The former are bound with iron chains, the latter with the chain of dulness. The only difference is this, that whereas prisoners in jail are not allowed to smoke, the latter may, through the mercy of the Government, freely indulge in the use of any intoxicating drugs or drinks. There is nothing of exaggeration in the above description. The country is being gradually reduced to ruin, while there is no knowing as to when the Government will look with favorable eyes on India.

21. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of the 31st December, remarks, in an editorial on the use of intoxicating drugs and drinks, that moral and religious instruction alone will never effectually arrest the progress of this vice. In accepting the civilization of the West, this also must be accepted as a necessary evil ; for it prevails largely among the nations of Europe. Government interference may, however, restrain this prevailing evil, only so far as Government has the power to curb it. The only way to do it, however, impartially, is to raise the excise duties, and thus put it beyond the power of many to indulge in intoxicating drugs and liquors.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
December 31st 1874.

22. The same paper notices, with great gratification, the encouragement that is given to the physical education of the natives by the successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple has even gone further than his predecessor, in extending Government patronage to this branch of education.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

23. The *Education Gazette*, of the 1st January, has an editorial on Sir Richard Temple's educational views. He is gratified to find, from the enunciation of his educational policy in his address to the students of Serampore College, that the Lieutenant-Governor desires the high English education of the Natives and the study and cultivation of the Sanskrit language. So that it may be confidently expected that the injuries done to the cause of education under his predecessor, will be healed and repaired ; and the British name will be immortalized in this country by the spread of education and the cultivation of the Sanskrit.

EDUCATION GAZETTE  
January 1st 1875.

24. In an editorial headed, "A difficult problem in connection with India," the *Bhārat Sangskāra*, of the 1st January, dwells on the subject of a paper recently read by Mr. Elliot before the East Indian Association, in London, discussing the best means of remedying the inadequate food-supply in India consequent on an overplus of population. The editor considers, at some length, one of the assertions of Mr. Elliot, that emigration is encouraged in India to take off the pressure of population, for whom

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK,  
January 1st 1875.



the country cannot grow sufficient food. We have nothing, observes the paper, to say against emigration of the Indians to the colonies; but we do not believe that the country cannot grow sufficient food for its people. If agricultural operations be but satisfactorily carried on, and exportation of food-grain be not permitted on a large scale, the country will never suffer from any scarcity. But it is to be noted, with regret, that inattention to agriculture is gradually on the increase. Much land, which was formerly used for growing food, now produces indigo, jute, and other commodities, which find sale in foreign markets. The evil complained of has chiefly resulted, from a growing disposition of the peasantry, to produce only such commodities as are exported to foreign countries. The decline of agriculture has been also due to the fact, that the country has been gradually losing its stout peasantry and strong oxen. If Government cannot attend to the improvement of agriculture, efforts should be made, by every means, to lessen the pressure of population. Secondly, if exportation be not limited, the people of India should accustom themselves to the use of food grown in foreign lands. Thirdly, endeavours should be made to increase the wealth of the country by improving the condition of its arts and manufactures.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK.  
January 1st 1875.

25. The same paper refers to the advantages which will accrue to the public, by excavating the silted up channel of the "Adi Gangá," below Kálighát, a part of which is known by the name of Tolly's Nulla:—(1) The carrying out of the proposal will greatly promote facility of communication between places to the south of Calcutta and the metropolis. (2) It will give an impetus to the trade of the interior, by facilitating the transport by water of commodities to Calcutta. (3) It will further agriculture by ensuring a convenient and plentiful supply of water for irrigation purposes. (4) The sanitation of the country around the canal will be greatly improved, by the draining off of its marshes and other stagnant collections of water. Malarious fever will abate in this way. Moreover, the project is not likely to put Government to much expenditure, considering that the excavation needed is but slight. Even for this expenditure, Government may recoup itself by levying tolls at certain places on the canal. The Road Cess and Ferry Funds, which are but slightly used, may conveniently, be expended for this purpose.

BHARAT  
SANGSKARAK.

26. The same paper remarks that no other schools are needed for the education of the "poor whites," save the existing institutions. It is not just to incur a large expenditure from the public funds for the good of only a small section of the community, when the object can be equally gained by less expensive means.

SAPTÁHIK SAMACHAR,  
January 2nd 1875.

27. A correspondent of the *SáptáhiK Samáchar*, of the 2nd January, writing from Shatrújitpore, in Jessore, complains that the inhabitants in Magura sub-division are put to considerable trouble and inconvenience from the oppressions of the indigo planters, and the partiality towards them of Mr. Deare, the Deputy Magistrate in charge of that sub-division. Encouraged by his close intimacy and favour, they have commenced to harass the ryots by the most unjust and arbitrary means. Mr. Deare has been in that sub-division for the last 15 or 16 years; and during all this long period not a single case has been decided in favour of the ryots. It is a matter of great regret that the people are thus debarred from justice against their oppressors. Mr. Smith, the Magistrate of Jessore, is earnestly besought to make enquiries into the above complaints.

HINDU HITOISHINI,  
January 2nd 1875.

28. The *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 2nd January, directs the attention of the authorities to the arbitrary and illegal conduct of the permanent munsif



( 7 )

of Moonsheegunge, who is in the habit of making his omlahs write down the depositions of witnesses and frequently altering his orders. This puts the public to extreme inconvenience.

29. In an article headed the "Yearly Statements," the same paper complains that the officers, in charge of the civil courts in the mofussil, make undue haste towards the close of the year, when their annual statements are to be sent in, to the great prejudice of the suitors, in deciding cases that have been pending for a long period. Owing to their indolent habits, they constantly put off cases, till towards the close of the year they find it needful, for fear of reproof from the superior authorities, to dispose of them with all imaginable haste. Government is requested to judge of the merits of a Judge, not from the number of cases which he decides, but from the ability with which justice is administered. The subject should receive the attention of the authorities.

HINDU HITOSHINI.  
January 22nd 1875.

30. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 3rd January, observes, adverting to the remarks constantly made by the *Som Prakash* on the advisability of Government making a permanent settlement with the ryots, through the medium of the zemindars, that this is entirely needless, considering that the present settlement is a sufficient guarantee of the interests of the ryots, and that the proposition of that paper, if carried out, will also ultimately lead to a settlement like the present one; inasmuch as the ryots with whom it is proposed to settle will, in the course of time, be under the necessity of making arrangements with other persons for the purpose of cultivating their lands.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
January 3rd 1875.

31. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th December, writes a lengthy editorial on the need and propriety of introducing the Habeas Corpus Act into India. It behoves the liberal and enlightened policy of the British Government, which has done so much to raise the people of this country from the depths of servitude and ignorance, to extend to them this glorious privilege. Provisions should, however, be made to suspend, as in England, the operations of this Act in times of danger.

SAHACHAR,  
December 28th 1874.

32. The *Sahachar*, of the 4th January, in an article on the "University Examinations," refers to the following:—(1) The need of appointing more than sixteen examiners in the Entrance Examination, as the gradually increasing number of candidates every year makes it impossible for them fairly and thoroughly to examine the papers within the short space of twenty days. (2.) The meetings of the examiners should occupy more time than they do at present. They should see that the marks are accurately added. This is an important task. (3.) The system of appointing teachers as examiners is productive of injurious consequences, as in this way candidates are enabled beforehand to guess pretty accurately the nature of the questions that are set in the examinations.

SAHACHAR,  
January 4th 1875.

33. In an editorial on the "Condition of India" the *Som Prakash*, of the 4th January, dwells on the general poverty of the country, and of almost all classes of the inhabitants, from the zemindar to the ryot. The rulers are ignorant of the condition of the country, and their ignorance leads them to impose so many taxes on the people. The editor urges on the authorities the importance of abolishing the duties on articles of trade, and to make a fair and equitable settlement of land.

SOM PRAKASH,  
January 4th 1875.

34. The *Nadir-ul-akhbar*, in approving of the means adopted by Government to prevent forgery and cheating, by making the registration of deeds and documents compulsory, offers some suggestions with a view to

NADIR-UL-AKHBAR,  
January 1st 1875.



further improvement. At present deeds are often disputed and the signature of the executant denied. The registrar or sub-registrar can scarcely be expected to identify parties who sign a document. The editor would therefore recommend that two photographs of the party be taken, of which one shall be filed with the deed, and the other remain attached to the book in which the copy is kept. The costs under the present system are about three rupees; if a licensed photographer be appointed to each zillah or sub-division, he would find it worth his while to take photographic likenesses, at the rate of two or four annas a piece, and thus save much expense to the parties interested, securing proper and indisputable identification, whilst it would involve Government in no extra expense. The editor further draws the attention of Government to another matter, *viz.*, the present method of employing adhesive stamps, compelling the party to pay two pice extra for every sheet of paper used; this, however, is not allowed to be charged by the winning party in the table of costs granted with the decree.

NADIR-UL-AKHBAR,  
January 1st 1875.

35. This paper publishes the following account of the present state of the Bhagulpore school, furnished by an anonymous correspondent, with whose opinions and recommendation the editor agrees. The correspondent commences his letter by referring to a recent case, wherein the head-master beat two Mussulman boys and knocked the turban off the head of one, a Háfiz, because at an examination held there, one of them was heard asking another for a penknife; the matter was brought before the Assistant Magistrate, and ended in a public apology offered and accepted through the kind offices of some other Muhammadans. Subsequent to this, the same head-master passed an order to the effect, that if any person, except the members of the committee, ventured to come into the verandah of the school, he was to be laid hold of by the neck and turned out. On this, the correspondent says that the head-master should be removed from this school, being a young and inexperienced man and still addicted to boyish tricks; and that a European be placed in charge of the school. He further draws attention to the fact, that most of the members of the committee are Bengalis, who desire the elevation and advancement of their own caste; also that the civilian members are exceedingly negligent in attending the meetings of the committee, &c.

NADIR-UL-AKHBAR.

36. This paper states that, strange to say, small-pox has commenced its ravages in Monghyr in this cold season, a circumstance unknown to the oldest inhabitant there; the disease always appearing with the hot weather. The residents of the place are terror-stricken.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
December 29th 1874.

37. Alluding to the rewards of two annas and then of four annas offered by Government for each snake killed, the editor of the *Behar Bandhu* says:—That this is not known to every one, at least to those who would take an interest in the matter; because it is published in the *Gazette*, which is not accessible to the poorer class, who cannot read or write; it might answer well in England. The editor states, that there are villagers, who know the medicine whereby snake-poison may be counteracted; but these ignorant people believe that by making it public, the antidote would lose its virtue; and the knowledge therefore dies with them. He advises Government to depute a trustworthy officer to enquire into the matter in each zillah, and invite persons, by public notice and the promise of a suitable reward, to make known the antidote used by each, which should be fairly tested by a medical man before the reward is given. By this means, other great remedies, unknown now to European, Bengali, and Mussulman doctors, will become public. The editor has heard, from a friend of his, that no snake will approach the place where



( 9 )

*Jamálgothá* fruit (*Croton Tiglium*) is placed; also that the root of a one-year old *Bael* tree is a good antidote for snake-poison; and that the ashes of the burnt fruit of the *Jamálgothá*, if applied to the eyes, will counteract the effects of the poison. Government should therefore take every means in its power to enquire into these matters, and let it be publicly known that the discovery of such an antidote will be attended with a suitable reward.

38. An anonymous correspondent, writing to the *Urdu Guide*, under date the 23rd December, after devoting a great part of his letter to the praise of the Government for its unparalleled exertions in arresting the evils of the recent famine, proceeds to the subject to which he especially begs to draw attention, viz., the inability of the Muhammadans to meet the schooling fees in the Bogra school. He wishes, therefore, that the provisions of the circular of Government, enjoining the distribution of a portion of the Muhammad Mohsin Funds of Hooghly amongst all the principal schools, in which Mússulmans are educated, be enforced in this place also, and applied to the aid of students of this religion who, to the number of about 40 or 50, attend the Bogra school.

URDU GUIDE.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 9th January 1875.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Government Bengali Translator.

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the  
9th January 1875.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Bhárat Shramjibí"	Barahanagar ...	Monthly ...	Kartika, 1281, B.S.
2	"Satya Prakash"	Bánaripára, Burrisal ...	Bi-monthly ...	1st Fortnight of Pous, 1281, B.S.
3	"Rájsbáhye Sambád"	Rájsbáhye ...	Ditto ...	15th November 1874.
4	"Páril Bártábaha"	Páril, Mánikgunge ...	Ditto ...	1st and 16th December 1874, and 1st January 1875.
5	"Ajjan Náhar"	Láhinipára, Koostea ...	Ditto ...	24th December.
6	"Baráhanagar Samáchar"	Baráhanagar ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
7	"Grámbási"	Ránághát ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
8	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kákinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	24th ditto.
9	"Moorsheadabad Patriká"	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto.
10	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	27th December 1874 and 3rd January 1875.
11	"Burrisál Bártábaha"	Burrisal ...	Ditto ...	30th December 1874.
12	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Bauleah, Rájsbáhye ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
13	"Bishwa Dút"	Kálighát, Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
14	"Grámbártá Prakashiká"	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
15	"Amrita Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	1st January 1875.
17	"Bhárat Sangskarak"	Harinávi, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
18	"Sáptáthik Samáchar"	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
19	"Hindu Hitoishini"	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
20	"Dacca Prakash"	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
21	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	28th December 1874, and 4th January 1875.
22	"Dút"	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th January 1875.
23	"Som Prakash"	Chángripottáh, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
24	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto.
25	"Sáptáthik Sambád"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	8th ditto.
26	"Samáchar Chandriká"	Calcutta ...	Bi-weekly ...	24th, 28th, and 31st December 1874, and 4th January 1875.
27	"Sambád Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	Daily ...	24th to 31st December 1874, and 1st to 6th January 1875.
28	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya."	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st to 8th January 1875.
29	"Banga Vidya Prakashiká"	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th and 5th January 1875.
30	"Nádir-ul-Akbbár" (in Urdu)	Monghyr ...	Bi-monthly ...	1st January 1875.
31	"Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi)	Patna ...	Weekly ...	29th December.
32	"Dúrbín" (in Persian)	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	1st January 1875.
33	"Jám Jehán-numá" (in Persian.)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
34	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

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